

INSURANCES

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS
MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation, are
prepared to grant Insurance as follows:

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here
in London, or at the principal ports of India,
Australia, and the Far East.

A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-
THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL
RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings, to
any value.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY-THREE PER CENT. (20 1/3%)
upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed
on all premium charged for Insurance, such dis-
count being deducted at the time of the issue
of Policy.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 17TH OCTOBER, 1878.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL £400,000, EQUAL TO \$555,555.55.

DIRECTORS.

THE SINS, of the Lee Line, China.

WONG YIK PUN, of the Ching Cheong Wing
Bank.

LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.

FONG SOY FUND, of the Tung Sang Wo Hong.

WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.

KWOK AUHENG, of the Fat Hing Firm.

LO YEE MOOY, of the Kwong Ma Cheong
Firm.

MANAGER - HO AMEI.

MANAGEMENT - CO. for taken at
CUBAN RATES to Australia, California,
Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Pusan, and to all
the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.

HONGKONG, 17TH JUNE, 1878.

YANGTZE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid up) £42,000

PERMANENT RESERVE £12,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND £10,000

TOTAL CAPITAL and
Accumulations this date £54,000

DIRECTOR - F. B. FORBES, Esq. Chairman.

M. P. EVANS, Esq. C. LUCAS, Esq.

C. KLEES, Esq. W. M. MYERHIN, Esq.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. RUSSELL & CO., Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS.

Messrs. BAILING BROTHERS & CO.

AGENCIES IN

HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and

the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World, at Current Rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest on
Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business in
proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 10TH MAY, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to GRANT IN-
SURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

HONGKONG, 27TH MARCH, 1878.

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS to the above Company of this Port, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE
to the sum of \$40,000 on Buildings or on
Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates,
subject to a Discount of 20% on the premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 17TH JUNE, 1878.

THE UNDERWRITERS are prepared to GRANT
POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings or on
Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates,
subject to a Discount of 20% on the premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 17TH JUNE, 1878.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, until further notice, a dis-
count of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the
current local rates of Premium will be allowed
upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 27TH JUNE, 1878.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a dis-
count of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the
current local rates of Premium will be allowed
upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 27TH JUNE, 1878.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to GRANT IN-
SURANCES to the extent of \$65,000, on first-
class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 27TH MARCH, 1878.

THE DUSSELDORF UNIVERSAL
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS
to all parts of the World.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 14TH AUGUST, 1878.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$50,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon
the Current Local Rates of Premium will be
allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

LINDSTAD & CO., Agents San Fire Office.

HONGKONG, 1ST JUNE, 1878.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a dis-
count of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the
current local rates of Premium will be allowed
upon Insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 27TH JUNE, 1878.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA
AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
AT HAVANA.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Com-
pany, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on
MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1868.

TRANSAUTOMATIC FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared
to accept Risks against Fire, at Current
Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1878.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA
AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
AT HAVANA.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Com-
pany, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on
MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 27TH NOVEMBER, 1868.

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Policies at Current Rates, payable either here
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A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-
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FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings, to
any value.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY-THREE PER CENT. (20 1/3%)
upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed
on all premium charged for Insurance, such dis-
count being deducted at the time of the issue
of Policy.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 1ST JANUARY, 1878.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY OF THE UNITED
STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BROWNE, Secretary.

A. H. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China
and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE - 120, BROADWAY, NEW
YORK.

ASSETS \$31,700,000.
SURPLUS \$5,500,000.

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Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Insurance as follows:

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RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

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Bank.

EXTRACTS.

OVERATED SUMMER.

A SONG OF MODERN LOVE.
Give me that branch of lilac, dear
(Fall of what sweet crushed fragrance),
Out of your boughs, all is no more.
It lay to where your breathing is,
That it is perfumed with your breath!
I would be caught but what I am,
Your lover—just so less, no more.
I would not have the right to claim
One flower, and lose the right to inquire,
With joys possessed, such sorrow entwines.

I take the fawn I pleased for,
And it becomes my very own.
Where is he? Upon the floor,
I saw the rose-bright blossoms down,
And he may gather them who will,
I touch your hand—let it go;
I kiss your lips—and turn aside;
And know if it were no so,
Long, long ago our love had died;
God have your lord that I may love you still!

—Ward.

THE OLD "EDINBURGH REVIEW."

A knot of clever lads (Smith was 21, Jeffrey 29, Brown 24, Horner 24, and Birmingham 23) met in the third (not, as Smith afterwards said, the "eighth or ninth") story of a house in Edinburgh and started the journal by acclamation. The first number appeared in October, 1852, and produced, we are told, an "electrical" effect. Its old handmaiden rivals collapsed before it. Its science, its physiography, its literature were equally admired. Its politics excited the wrath and dread of Tories and the exultant delight of Whigs. It was, says Cockburn, a "pillar of fire, a fair-sown beacon suddenly lighted in a dark place. Its able advocacy of political principles was as striking as its judicial air of criticism unprecedent in periodical literature. To appreciate its influence, we must remember, says Sydney Smith, that in these days of a number of reforms, now familiar to us all, were still regarded as startling innovations. The Catholics were not emancipated, nor the game laws softened, nor the Court of Chancery reformed, nor the slave trade abolished. Cruel punishment still disgraced the criminal code, libel was put down with vindictive severity, prisoners were not allowed counsel in capital cases, and many other grievances new wholly or partially redressed were still flourishing in full force. Were they put down solely by the *Edinburgh Review*? That, of course, would not be alleged by its most ardent admirers; though Sydney Smith certainly holds that the attacks of the *Edinburgh* were amongst the most efficient causes of the many victories which followed. I am not concerned to dispute the statement; nor in fact do I doubt that it contains much truth. But if we look at the *Review* simply as literary critics, and examine its volumes, expecting to be edified by such critical vigour and such a plentiful outpouring of righteous indignation in burning language, we might correspond to this picture of a great organ of Liberal opinion, we shall, I fear, be truly disappointed. Let us speak the plain truth at once. Everyone who turns from the periodical literature of the present day to the original *Edinburgh Review* will be amazed at its inferiority. It is generally dull, and, when not dull, flimsy. The vigour has departed; the fire is extinct. To some extent, of course, this is inevitable. Even the magnificent eloquence of Burke has lost some of its early gloss. We can read, comparatively unmoved, passages that would once have carried us off our legs in the exuberant torrent of passionate invective. But, making all possible allowance for the fading of all things human, I think that every reader who is frank will admit his disappointment. Here and there, of course, are amusing passages; Sydney Smith's humour or some of Jeffery's shading and wagging retain a few sparks of fire.

The pertness and puerility of the youthful critics is a amusing, though hardly in the way intended by themselves. But, as a rule, one may most easily characterize the contents by saying that few of the articles would have a chance of acceptance by the editor of a first-rate periodical to-day; and that the majority, being to an inferior variety of what is now called "padding"—mere perfunctory bits of work, obviously manufactured by the crisis out of the book before him.—Cornhill Magazine.

WHEN GEORGE THE THIRD WAS KING.

The pursuits which the world of fashion follow in the present day are widely different from those our grandfathers and grandmothers were wont to witness, and the march, or rather, full gallop of intellect has produced wondrous changes. The old, quiet, dull, slow, humdrum routine has given way to the fast railway pace, and those that do not go ahead are considered "regular muffs." In bygone times no "young lady" could be seen abroad except under the surveillance of a rigid chaperon, in the person of a mother or maiden aunt. Hansom cabs were not in prospective existence, and had they existed, no well-married or single woman would have entered them. There were few female equestriennes, as the late Charles Mathews called them, "she-queens," to be met with in the parks. An early breakfast, followed by a walk in the square or Kensington Gardens, attended by a maid, an hour's practice on the piano-forte, a dancing or drawing lesson, occupied the time until the ghost of a luncheon—cake and home-made wine—was announced. Then a drive in the heavy family coach in Hyde Park between Apsley House and what is now the Marble Arch, constituted the afternoon's amusement. Five o'clock was unknown; and at six, half-past six at latest, and that only in ultra-fashionable houses, dinner was on the table—a plain substantial meal, as unlike the apician feasts of the present day as the flickering flame of a tallow candle is to the brilliancy of the new electric light, as the old flat and steel bowing-piece is to the modern brooch-lander, as the Hampton Court hollow day van is to the Queen's State carriage, or any other comparison that may suggest itself to our readers. An occasional visit to a private box at Covent Garden or Drury Lane (for there were no stalls, and the boxes were deemed only fit for the plebeians), or an evening at the King's Theatre, where, to come to the last, performed to talk and to see visits in their boxes, more than to enjoy the strains of a Catulli, Grassini, or Naldi. With the exception of a children's or young persons' party at Astley's or Sadler's Wells, no other minor theatre was ever attended by the female aristocracy. The ball generally commenced at ten o'clock, seldom lasting later than one, lemonade, orange, white wine, and port negus, tea, cakes, and the smallest, thinnest sandwiches were all the refreshment the tired dancers had to invigorate them after a long tedious party.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE MOON.

It would be unsafe to assume that the moon has greatly changed, since the time when she was passing through the same stage of planetary life as our own earth. It may be that when first formed, or rather that when first her crust was solidified, the moon was in nearly the same general condition as at present. We are apt to assume rather too confidently that, if a planet is not now the abode of life, it must have been so, or will one day become such. Our limited range of vision does not enable us to perceive any purpose which a planet can possibly subserve, except to be a means of enjoyment; but there may be other purposes for more important which a planet is fitted, apart always from the possibility that the idea itself of purpose belongs only to our limited conceptions of the meaning of the universe. Now the moon is not merely a satellite of the earth. She is a planet, circling round the sun as the earth and other planets do, large enough to support more living creatures than exist on the entire continent of Asia, and in many respects an important member of the solar system. But, possibly, she never has been, and certainly it seems unlikely that she ever will be, the abode of living creatures. Yet, quite apart from the useful light she affords, from her action in producing tides, and from other services the readers to it, it may well be that, even as a planet, she may have other uses to do than to support life—wishes which, with all our science, we may be at present no better able to conceive than an insect could conceive the value of wood for building houses or ships. And possibly, on the other hand, it may accord quite well with the plan of the universe that planets should occasionally be wasted, as that needs which the attention to this important work for the completion of which the Newfoundland Government has offered such liberal terms—Colonial and India.

"Fashion Then and Now," by Lord William Pitt Leamond.

of change in the mood, with the expression of proving that she is not yet a dead child. Thirdly, the spot, the floor of Pluto, a crater some sixty yards in diameter, which they have surrounded with exceptionable earth. And some among them are satisfied that, as day progresses, on this same floor, the surface darkens, as though some form of vegetation sprouts over it, or some other change took place. Others, however, are not hardened enough to believe that the supposed darkening is only an effect of contrast. Then, there is Schröter, of Athens, who has given us this chart, and of his life to the study of the moon announced eleven years ago that a crater called Linnaeus, or Linus, had recently disappeared from view; and as this crater was certainly five or six miles in diameter, and probably deep, when Madler made his map of the moon, it seemed as though some mighty volcanic disturbance had taken place, by which either the crater had been filled up or its lofty walls had been thrown down. Here again some were equal enough to point out that Schröter, an older observer, was led by the only sense that willinglest, as it now appears, whence it was to be inferred, that no change had fallen upon it; and now Dr. Klein, of Kiel, informs us that near the centre of the crater's disc a new crater, two or three miles in diameter, has formed, where none formerly existed. But in photographs of the most taken more than thirteen years ago signs of this crater can be traced, which present us from regarding it as a new formation, though not necessarily producing the idea that a change of some sort may have taken place. It certainly suggests singular ideas to conceive that the vast surface of the moon, some fifteen millions of square miles, in extent, is a scene of absolute silence and desolation. But it must be confessed that the evidence of change is not satisfactory, while evidence of such systematic changes as we associate with the existence of life seems wanting altogether.—Richard A. Proctor, in the *Echo*.

TONGUES.

JENNY LIND'S CHILDHOOD.

In Norway and Sweden the winter wraps the whole country in a garment of snow. It does not lie in patches here and there; it does not visit the mountains and leave the valleys in their summer greenness, as it often does in England; but the whole country is enveloped in its white mantle with one exception. On the coast of Finnmark, in Norway, and abutting on the Arctic Sea, is Hammerfest, where the water never freezes, a singularity which is caused, or supposed to be caused, by the impinging of the currents of the Gulf stream—the Gulf of Mexico. However, this is as it may be. During the whole Arctic winter, underneath the mantle of snow, which protects the ground vegetation, the grass grows, the seeds sprout, and within a few days after the snow is melted flowers of the richest colours and perfume spring up, without a celebrity unknown elsewhere. Then it is that by surprise masters gather their floral treasures, before the hot rays of the glorious mornings, known in perfection only in those northern climes, when the whole sky was radiant in ruddy gold, some Swedes maidens went to gather flowers. Among them went one to try her voice in the singing air—one who was destined to be known through all the civilised world, who was to be honoured by kings, queens, and church dignitaries, and to be beloved for her goodness and purity, and who was finally to make her happy home in far-away England. The story of the career of this gifted woman was well told by Frederika Brainer. There was once a poor and plain little girl, who arrived at maturity, had become possessor of the means to purchase yet his efforts to do so have been fruitless; the same choice pieces have remained in the window. As an answer was required for repeated inquiries, all were told—“Nothing will be sold until the owner returns.” Two collectors of prints, whose names are on the other side of the Atlantic, in troubous in horror, she sold herself by singing. In fact, she sang to all, and did, at her best, at her play, running or resting, she always sang. The woman who had her in care went out to work during the day, and used to look in the little girl, who had nothing to enliven her solitude, but the company of a cat. The little girl played with her cat and sang. Once she sat by the open window and crooned her cat and sang, when a lady passed by. She heard the voice, and looked up and saw the little singer. She asked the child several questions, went away, and came back several days later, followed by an old music master whose name was Grönau. He tried the little girl's musical and the count gruffly looking disdainfully down on the poor little girl. What shall we do with that thing? She will never be presentable. We cannot take her away with her! The music master insisted again indignantly. “Well,” exclaimed he at last, “if you will not take her, poor as I am, I will take her myself, and have her educated for me.” She is not to be found in the world.” The count relented. The little girl was at last admitted into the school for élites at the Opera, and with some difficulty a simple woman would have entered them. There were few female equestriennes, as the late Charles Mathews called them, “she-queens,” to be met with in the parks. An early breakfast, followed by a walk in the square or Kensington Gardens, attended by a maid, an hour's practice on the piano-forte, a dancing or drawing lesson, occupied the time until the ghost of a luncheon—cake and home-made wine—was announced. Then a drive in the heavy family coach in Hyde Park between Apsley House and what is now the Marble Arch, constituted the afternoon's amusement. Five o'clock was unknown; and at six, half-past six at latest, and that only in ultra-fashionable houses, dinner was on the table—a plain substantial meal, as unlike the apician feasts of the present day as the flickering flame of a tallow candle is to the brilliancy of the new electric light, as the old flat and steel bowing-piece is to the modern brooch-lander, as the Hampton Court hollow day van is to the Queen's State carriage, or any other comparison that may suggest itself to our readers. An occasional visit to a private box at Covent Garden or Drury Lane (for there were no stalls, and the boxes were deemed only fit for the plebeians), or an evening at the King's Theatre, where,

“Fashion Then and Now,” by Lord William Pitt Leamond.

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HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINAMAN ON THE 11TH OCT., 1878.

| COTTON GOODS. | | WOOLLEN GOODS. | | PRODUCE. | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Blankets, 30 yards per piece. | \$3.00 to \$3.75 | Blankets, 8 lbs. per pair. | \$3.00 to \$3.75 | Camphor, packed, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Blankets, 9 lbs. per pair. | \$4.75 to \$5.00 | Blankets, 10 lbs. per pair. | \$4.75 to \$5.00 | Camphor, Boxes, plain, per pound. | \$4.00 to \$4.50 |
| Cambric, 33s, per piece. | \$1.50 to \$1.75 | Cambric, 33s, per piece. | \$1.50 to \$1.75 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 44s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 44s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 55s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 55s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 66s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 66s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 77s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 77s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 88s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 88s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 99s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 99s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 110s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 110s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 121s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 121s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 132s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 132s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 143s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 143s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 154s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 154s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 165s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 165s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 176s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 176s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 187s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 187s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 198s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 198s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 209s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 209s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 220s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 220s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 231s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 231s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 242s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 242s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 253s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 253s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 264s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 264s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 275s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 275s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 286s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 286s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 297s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 297s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 308s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 308s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50 |
| Cambric, 319s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Cambric, 319s, per piece. | \$1.75 to \$2.00 | Camphor, Boxes, scented, per pound. | \$1.00 to \$1.50</td |